

nature have modified the plans of Comptence, the earth has not been the result of a series of experiments and failures. But everything belongs to a vast, comprehensive, and magnificent scheme, in which apparent interruptions have been foreseen, and are essential to the full development of the original purpose. These views form the basis of the present volume, and they are unfolded in due order with great aptness of illustration and facility of language.

PETER PARLEY'S OWN STORY. 12mo. pp. 320. Sheldon & Co.

One of the most interesting works of the late Mr. Goodrich was the personal narrative entitled "Recollections of a Lifetime," describing his own literary, political, and official career, together with incidental sketches of many of his distinguished contemporaries. The story was told with remarkable simplicity and frankness, and in addition to the personal experience which it relates, derived a peculiar charm from its pictures of rural life and manners in New England during a bygone generation. Some readers might object to the work on the score of diffuseness, although in our opinion, without reason; but the present volume will relieve their trouble by its neat summary of the most important matter in the original narrative. It gives the marrow of the larger volumes in a condensed form, and presents a grateful memorial of the founder of a new school of juvenile literature, and a man of uncommon intelligence and worth.

A CATECHISM OF THE STEAM ENGINE. By JOHN BOWDEN. 12mo. pp. 48. D. Appleton & Co.

In reprinting this standard work on the Steam Engine, the American publishers have introduced several improvements adapted to increase its practical value to the American engineer. The portion of the original work devoted to English portable and fixed agricultural engines is replaced in this edition by illustrations from American practice of steam engines applied to different purposes and of appliances and machines necessary to them. The information presented in the volume is set forth in a simple and perspicuous style, suited to the comprehension of young readers, and furnishing the necessary details to such of them as intend to follow the business of an engineer. We have no partiality to the encyclopaedic form, in which the author conveys his instructions, but the intelligent student will soon learn to dispense with this superfluous crutch in the pursuit of the volume, and follow the explanations which it sets forth with as much facility as if they had been presented in an unbroken narrative.

WALTERS' TOUR IN THE EAST. By DANIEL C. EDDY. D. D. 12mo. pp. 250. Sheldon & Co.

In this new volume of a popular series, the young traveler is taken to Jerusalem and made acquainted with the wonders of the Holy City, and its vicinity. The compiler has succeeded in presenting the essence of many books of travels in a form well adapted to interest and instruct the juvenile reader, and throwing bright light on the historical portions of the Sacred Writings.

An edition of Mrs. Fremont's *Story of the Guard*, translated into German under the title of *Die Leibgarde*, has been issued by Ticknor & Fields. It will be eagerly read by the host of patriotic German-Americans.

Literary.

Several interesting books are announced by Charles Scribner for speedy publication, among which is "My Farm of Edgewood," by R. K. Marvel, founded on his experience as a gentleman farmer in the vicinity of New-Haven, and rich in awful warnings to the trustful amateur who has thought of making practical trial of an agricultural career, without counting the cost, as well as tempting dishes of fruits and sweet, homely noverys, together with sketches from life of peasant drivers of bargains and of cattle, audacious varlets devoted to picking and stealing, and dealers in salts that will not dissolve, and seeds that will not germinate. "Letters to the Young," by the venerable Timothy Tibbitts, is also nearly ready, consisting of the free and friendly counsels of a schoolmaster who formerly "boarded round" according to the old-fashioned New-England custom when he taught the district school in Jonestown, and thus formed an intimate acquaintance with the Jones family to whom the letters are addressed. A new edition of the "Federalist," with biographical and historical introduction and notes by H. R. Dawson, will be welcomed by historical and political readers. It is to be printed from the original text, with the manuscript memoranda found in the copies formerly owned by Mr. Madison, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams, Chancellor Kent, Mr. Rush, and other friends of the authors. C. Scribner also announces a new series of poetry adapted to different ages: "A History of Christian Doctrine," by Professor Wm. G. T. Shedd; a new work by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, entitled "Work and Play," and new editions of several standard publications.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce among their November publications a new novel by Mrs. Emma D. E. Southworth, entitled "The Fatal Marriage," J. E. Tilton & Co. announce an elementary work on astronomy by Mr. Tuttle, the well-known Cambridge astronomer; a new story by J. T. Townbridge, the scene of which is laid in East Tennessee; a gift-book, entitled "Poetry of the Age of Fable," by the author of "The Age of Chivalry," and several juvenile publications.

"The Historian," of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, by John Foster Kirk, formerly private secretary to Mr. Prescott, is announced by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The work is to be comprised in three octavo volumes, and will form an important addition to English historical literature. It is an attempt, "to bring together and to embody in a symmetrical narrative all that the contemporary chroniclers and memoir writers, the exact letters and other documentary evidence, and the critical discussions of the present day, could contribute for the just appreciation of a remarkable epoch, grand historical figures, and an eventful story. An entirely new light is thrown on some of the most important events in Charles's career, his position as the "Napoleon of the Middle Ages" is fully indicated, and the influence is traced both of his ambition and of his fall upon the destinies of the principal European States.

C. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn., announce in preparation "A History of the Great Rebellion," by Horace Greeley, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the progress of American opinion respecting Slavery from the Declaration of Independence to the present time.

Books Received.

A Catechism of the Steam Engine. By John Bowden. New and Revised Edition. 12mo. pp. 48. D. Appleton & Co. Die Leibgarde. Eine Geschichte des ersten Kaiserthums von Napoleon Bonaparte. 12mo. pp. 182. Ticknor & Fields. The Rejected Wife. By Mrs. Anne S. R. Ingham. 12mo. pp. 36. T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Sold by Dexter, Hain & Co. Remains of Verse and Prose of Arthur Henry Hallam. 12mo. pp. 44. Ticknor & Fields. The Life of Samuel Jackson. By A. V. Hallam. 12mo. pp. 35. Charles C. Richardson. The Yankee Boy from Home. 12mo. pp. 294. James Miller. Faithful and True. Or, The Evans Family. By the Author of "Win and Wear." 12mo. pp. 320. Robert Carter & Brothers. Peter Parley's Own Story. 12mo. pp. 320. Sheldon & Co. Walter's Tour in the East. By Daniel C. Eddy, D. D. (Water in Jerusalem). 12mo. pp. 250. Sheldon & Co. The Romance of a Story of Self-Defence. By Mrs. H. C. Gardner. 12mo. pp. 400. Cincinnati: Poe & Hitebeck. Hesperus: A Romance of the Sea. By Captain de la Roche. With an Introduction by the Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D. 12mo. pp. 232. American Tract Society. An Essay on the Improvement of Time. By John Foster. 12mo. pp. 264. Robert Carter & Brothers. Geographical Studies. By the late Prof. Carl Ritter. Translated from the German by Wm. H. C. Gardner. 12mo. pp. 320. Gould & Lincoln. New York: Sheldon & Co. History of the Romans under the Emperors. By Charles Merivale, Esq. D. D. 12mo. pp. 436. D. Appleton & Co.

Several respectable young girls recently disappeared from Zanesville, Ohio. Two were arrested, dressed in military clothes, at Putnam Depot. From letters in their possession, it appeared that they had been enticed away by advertisements from the army seeking for "correspondents." The two girls were sent to their friends, but the others have not been found.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. Bierstadt's great painting of "The Rocky Mountains," which has recently been on successful exhibition in Boston, Newport, Portland, Ben-Edford, and other Eastern cities, was brought back to New-York last week, in order to be placed in the hands of Mr. James Smith, who has contracted to execute a large life engraving of it, which will be ready for delivery, accidents excepted, in about two years. The painting has excited great attention wherever exhibited, and has done much to extend the author's fame, already well established in art-circles, among a large class of people who usually have to judge of works of art merely from hearsay. Several prominent writers—among others, Mr. George Hamilton of Boston, Mr. John Neal of Portland, and "Gail Hamilton" of the Atlantic Monthly—have written favorable criticisms of it, and the general verdict appears to be that it is one of the most valuable contributions that have been made to American art. "Sunshine and Shade," a picture by the same artist, which attracted much attention at the Academy exhibition last year, is now being chromolithographed in Berlin for Mr. Seligman. Mr. Bierstadt has recently visited some of the mountain regions of California, in company with the Rev. Starr King, and at last accounts was pursuing his studies in Oregon. He is expected back from his journey, with a portfolio full of new material, some time next month. An interesting account of his adventures has been furnished from time to time to *The Evening Post* by Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, who has accompanied him through all his expeditions.

Messrs. Goupil & Co. have just published an effective little engraving by Mr. S. V. Hunt, of Kensett's "Noon on the Seashore." It is on too small a scale to give more than a suggestion of the original, but to those who have seen the latter it will be valuable as a souvenir of one of the most delicious pictures of the year. A writer in *Once a Month* substitutes for the legend adopted by Mr. Kensett, beginning—

"The sunlight glitters keen and bright
Where, miles away,
Lies stretching to my dazzled sight
A luminous belt
Beyond the dark blue folds and waters of ebb and ebb."

The following more poetic lines of Mr. George Arnold:—
"Gray dunes hid each shining sail,
By which I once, borne from the sea,
And listening, fading, fast and pale,
For every wave had twice to tell
Of weeks far out at sea.
Where misty breakers rose and fell,
I stood and gazed and gazed, and gazed,
For every wave had twice to tell
Of weeks far out at sea.
To-day a song is on my lips,
Earth seems a paradise to me,
For I did not and do not miss ships
Are coming home from sea."

Mr. Vedder has just completed a small picture entitled "The Rising of the Afton," the suggestion being taken from the Eastern story of "The Fisherman and the Giant." He is now engaged on a companion picture to be called "The Finding of the Rock's Egg," the subject of which is from "Shaloh the Sailor." His little picture of the "Three Monks," which took the Academy by surprise last year, and, by its originality and power of treatment, attracted more attention from connoisseurs than almost any other picture in the gallery, has recently been sold. Mr. Vedder, Mr. Lafarge, and Mr. Dana are about to send a joint collection of their paintings for exhibition in Boston.

Messrs. Goupil & Co. have on exhibition a fine collection of oil paintings of the French, Flemish, and American schools, embracing characteristic works by Achebach, Caslebar, Bergeron, Colman, Charvet, Dana, De Jonghe, De Haas, Duverger, S. R. Gifford, Fichel, H. P. Gray, Guerdon, Guy, Lambert, G. H. Hall, Lambinet, J. M. Hart, Lassalle, W. M. Hart, Lafarge, De Metz, Haseltine, Merle, W. J. Hays, Patrois, Hennessey, Roder, Hubbard, Schenck, Seignie, Stevens, Kennett, Trayer, Lambdin, Valerio, Mignot, Walcott, Richards, Weber, Shattuck, Williams, and West.

The art-collection of Mr. Wolfe, one of the most distinguished of our connoisseurs, is about to be disposed of at auction. It is said to contain a greater number and variety of first-class works by modern painters than any other collection in the country. Before being sold, it will be exhibited for a few weeks in the interest of some public charity.

Mr. Prang's series of colored photographs representing birds, flowers, landscapes, and other natural objects, are hardly important enough, perhaps, to be classed under the head of "Fine Arts," but they are exceedingly beautiful for all that, and will be found a great attraction in the drawing room, if not in the picture gallery.

Mr. Launt Thompson's fine life-size bust of Edwin Booth as Hamlet, which has been on exhibition during the last fortnight, was sent to Boston on Monday, and will be exhibited there for two or three weeks. Photographic copies of it have been made, and may be obtained at Goupil's.

Mr. Crowen, No. 843 Broadway, has on sale a series of miniature landscape paintings called, from the name of the artist, "The Bughes Gums," which, as showing what can be done in the way of color-effect on a mere handbreadth of canvases, are well worthy of attention.

Rothwell of Philadelphia has recently completed a historical picture, entitled "The Christian Martyrs in the Coliseum." It was exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy of Arts on Wednesday last, and is pronounced by the critics to be the artist's greatest work.

Mr. S. W. Fuller of Brooklyn (formerly of Saratoga) has painted several fine pictures, recently which indicate a very high order of talent. We have one of his pencil sketches before us that would do credit to Hall.

The exhibition of the "Artists' Fund Association" will open on the 12th of November. Among other attractions of the exhibition will be Rosa Bonheur's original painting of "The Horse Fair," liberally contributed for the occasion by Mr. William Wright.

Mr. Suedecor, Broadway, has made arrangements for exhibiting Innis's picture of "The Sign of Promise," remarkable as the name suggests, for its fine rainbow effect. Mr. Innis is now living in Eagleswood.

Mary Freeman Goldbeck has taken a studio at No. 625 Broadway, where may be seen several of her exquisite miniatures on ivory, and also several clever sketches in crayon and water-colors.

Mr. James M. Hart has just completed a large landscape painting, which will shortly be on exhibition at Goupil's.

Paul Weber has a picture on view in Boston entitled "The Monastery of the Madonna del Sasso, on Lake Maggiore."

Mr. Coleman's picture of "Gibraltar," one of the most ambitious and successful attempts of the young artist, is now on exhibition in Boston.

Mr. Heade, the landscape painter, has gone to Brazil with the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

A COPPERHEAD CANARD.—The report of the fire at Deckertown, N. J., the abuse of the Democratic orator, and the burning of the buildings, turns out to be a gross exaggeration, sent off by telegraph by some Copperhead. The Newark Mercury has procured a truthful report of the affair from persons who witnessed it, and says:

"The fire alluded to and which happened to occur during the progress of a Copperhead meeting, there is not even ground for believing was the result of incendiarism. The fire commenced in a shed adjoining the hotel stables, which were located on the opposite side of the street from the hall in which the meeting was held, and is supposed to have been kindled by a careless attendant at the meeting. The fire spread to the hotel, and the cooking necessary to accommodate the numerous guests drawn together by the meeting. As to the throwing of eggs and stones, no one among the attendants at the meeting has yet been found who was willing to take anything of the kind occurred."

Vincent C. Gilpin, Mayor of Wilmington, died a few days since.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Agricultural Fairs and Cattle Shows.—What they Have Taught, and What they Should Teach Us.

Annually, in September and October, we have in States, counties, towns, and districts, a succession of farmers' festivals, under the name of agricultural fairs, cattle-shows, sheep-shows, horse-shows, wheat-shows, fruit-shows, &c.

We have attended a good many of these shows during the past quarter of a century, and for some 10 or 12 years we have given faithful reports of the sayings and doings, and what we have seen at them that we thought farmers ought to see printed in their paper. THE TRIBUNE.

What have they taught? Let us see. They have not only taught the farmer who has attended them the advantage of using improved tools, but they have taught him their existence, of which he was before wholly ignorant. And this is not all. They have taught inventive mechanics the wants of the country, and have been the cause of many improvements. The plowman has been sent forward a century.

The labor of reaping and mowing has been lessened one half in consequence of public shows of reaping and mowing machines. So of many other agricultural improvements.

The science of improving the breeds of all kinds of farm stock has been greatly advanced by cattle-shows, for it is there that men have first learned that there were better animals than their own scrubs at home.

The advantages of draining have been learned at the shows, where tiles and draining-tools have been exhibited, and where the subject has been publicly discussed.

The best methods of manuring, seedling, cultivation, rotation and management of crops, have been taught, and so has the treatment of farm stock, and how to produce the most profitable return from various kinds of soil and modes of farming.

Something, but not enough, has been taught about the best mode of constructing farm buildings, and their convenient arrangement.

The object, undoubtedly, of most of the managers of these shows is improvement. It is for this that prizes are offered and awarded. It is for this that appropriate are annually made from State Treasuries.

The question now most important to be considered is whether this bounty is not judiciously applied.

There has been a time, undoubtedly, when prizes offered for improved plows have stimulated inventors. That time has passed, indeed, a very liberal prize were offered—say five hundred or a thousand dollars—for some bona fide improvement in this indispensable farm implement. And such a prize should not be awarded, as most of the prizes are at agricultural shows, without any practical test or proper examination.

There was a time, perhaps, when prizes offered for "plowing matches" stimulated boys to learn to be skillful plowmen. As they are at present managed at all State Fairs, can any man say that he honestly believes that they now do any part of good? "The plowing match" is generally the least attractive feature of the show, and is often shared over, as though of no more importance than a foot-race between two boys. Indeed, it generally is conducted upon the racing principle, and the prize is awarded to the one that gets first to the goal.

That is not the way to conduct "plowing matches," to promote improvement. Let us see if managers will take a hint, and work out an improvement. If they cannot, then let us see this part of the annual show entirely abandoned. As it is now, it is useless. It teaches nothing useful.

In the show of agricultural implements we learn something almost every year, but what we have is confined to new inventions. We learn that some alleged improvement has been made. What do we know of its value? How does the Committee know, when awarding a prize to one of these implements, that the award is for an actual improvement? Perhaps a prize was awarded last year for the same thing, but, as the manufacturer has altered its appearance, and tells the Committee he has made a great improvement, he gets another prize.

Now, as there was no trial, what does the Committee know of the value of the invention, or of its improvement? Then what have they taught in their award? Probably their examination has been so hurried that they have not even known anything about the mechanism of the article, so as to give a lucid description of it in their report. And of these reports in general, not one in ten is of as much value as the paper it is written on.

Winning prizes at an agricultural fair is a game of chance. It is a game that is about played out. And reports are often made upon the principle of "tickle me well. I'll tickle you too." Many of the exhibitors are actuated solely by mercenary motives, without a particle of the noble nature of farmers, which moves them to show good animals, or good products of the farm, that their brother farmers may see and profit by their improvements.

The prizes offered are often contemptible. A sum of money that would be sufficiently large to tempt some one to show some actual improvement—something that would teach something useful—is frittered away in little beggarly pittance upon a multitude of objects. The prize-lists are apparently made up to accommodate a regular set of prize winners, who bear them off year after year.

In many cases, these shows have run so low in character that they are miserable burlesques upon the industry of the State or County they pretend to represent. They do not teach anything useful. It was said of the last Fair of the American Institute, which pretends to represent the manufacturing and mechanical industry of America, that it was a mere advertising bazaar—a congregation of clap-traps which would make up a flashy show and attract visitors. This was indeed too true. Yet this Institute pretends also to represent the agricultural interests of the State so far that it has for many years drawn large sums of money from the State Treasury to pay for what it teaches in that line. What does it teach? Why, simply this: that all of our agricultural and mechanical shows need great reform. They have either been badly conducted, and have failed in their efficiency, or else they never were based upon sound principles. At least, as at present managed, they do not teach what they were expected to teach. They have been continued by great personal efforts, and sometimes by most unjustifiable laudations of the press; and in this respect, so far as we are concerned, with a hope of seeing improvement from year to year, and because they have taught some useful lessons, but we are at length constrained to say that these lessons are not worth their cost.

We have always advocated these Annual Fairs, and so far as possible, have approved them, because they furnished occasion for great convocations of people, which we consider highly beneficial, but we always regret that they should not be taught useful lessons at the same time. That they cannot be at such Fairs as some that we have described during the present season, is a sad truth. If they cannot be improved, they might as well cease to exist. They are not worthy of such laudation as they have received, they are not worthy of the time and patronage of the people, and certainly they are unworthy of the State bounty they receive.

Upon this point, we adopt the following words of the editor of *The New England Farmer*:

"In order to progress and improve, and make the State bountiful and individual effort, the several societies should be organized, and something more worthily introduced in the place. It can be done, and should be done, or the State bounty be discontinued."

We know that others—persons who have well considered the matter—think with us on this subject, and look at the large sum annually expended in these shows as being expended without returning a fair equivalent. We fully appreciate the social and patriotic feelings that are at present, this is the most important. But even that may be greatly enhanced upon a proper system being introduced. We trust that something will be done by the Trustees of the several Societies at their business meetings that will insure a new and better order of things."

We hope we can hardly say that "we trust that something will be done to insure a better order of things," because we know how marked are the signs of an old, beaten path.

Having the same path, we fear that the same path will be followed, and that time and money will be wasted; that agricultural shows will still show a want of tact in the officers of societies, and a want of interest in the body of the people; and so we shall jog along another year without reform, without producing that improvement that some of their friends really desire.

We do not wish to see these annual shows discontinued, but they have taught us their own incapacity to teach useful lessons, and, unless improved, they will fail to improve the people; and, rather than witness such miserable abortions as some of them are, we shall advocate abolition. We shall certainly oppose any further grant of public money, if the annual Fairs are not very greatly improved, and made more worthy of State bounty another year. Of this, let their managers take timely warning.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.—There was a pretty lively meeting of the Club to-day, and a good deal of miscellaneous talk, yet not much that would be very profitable to report beyond the "letters from the people," and the conversation that grew out of their reading. Of these we give some of the most interesting.

Prof. F. M. FARRER read a letter from Mr. Beckwith, of Olathe, Kansas, which was listened to with much attention and apparent pleasure, and that we give to THE TRIBUNE readers entire, not only for its own sake, but for the interest it has in the minds of the American Institute Farmers' Club.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

atom of this milk, which at once gives a new hue to its color, changing the egg from a yellow to a clear color. All the trout in the baskets are treated in this manner, and the milk is pumped into the ponds. The eggs are now placed in clean running spring water of from 32° to 42° at least—the latter degree the best, where they can be examined daily—best in boxes without gravel. The water in my boxes runs down to 36° in the evening, and the trout are kept in the water, the first appearance of the trout's formation seen with a magnifying glass, was on the fourth day, a small red speck on one side of this white spot referred to. This red speck is the commencement of the formation of the corion, the outer covering of the egg, and is the first sign of life. It is a small red speck, and is the first sign of life. It is a small red speck, and is the first sign of life.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.

Prof. Farrer's letter is a very interesting one, and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a letter from a man who has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing. He has been successful in farming, and who has been able to make a good thing out of a bad thing.